

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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JOHN D. DEFRIES,
CHAPMAN & SPANN.

Mexico.—The Journal of Commerce of the 30th

ult. says: "The capitulation of Vera Cruz was

announced in the Mexican capital on the 31st ult. Gen.

Santa Anna, President of the Republic, forthwith

issued a Proclamation in which he ascribes this 'fatal

disgrace' to domestic dissensions. He declares his

purpose to advance and meet the enemy, and to lay

down his life, before the American host shall enter

the capital of the Aztec Empire." He invokes a

unanimous and energetic effort for the salvation of the

country.

Two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, in all

about 2000 men, with a suitable armament, had al-

ready been dispatched from the city of Mexico, in the

direction of the Puente Nacional. Gen. Santa Anna

designed leaving the capital at the head of another

detachment of 2000 on the 1st inst. This information

is obtained from the Havana Diario of the 9th April,

where editor also professes to have seen letters and

printed documents in which Santa Anna declares his

determination to die before he consents to a peace.

At the last advice, the army of the North remained

at San Luis Potosi."

We are rather inclined to doubt the "forward"

movement.

General Taylor has obtained quite as much

popularity through the merits of his official despatches,

as he has by his success as a General,—perhaps

more; for he has had the whole credit for the admirable

style of those despatches, while others share largely in

the ordinary honors of the battle fields. No one, if we

except the Louisville Journal, has as yet attempted to

divest Gen. Taylor of the literary eclat so generally

accorded to him. In the following paragraph, how-

ever, the Journal evidently seeks to convey the im-

pression that Gen. Taylor is largely indebted in this

respect to one of his staff, Major Bliss.

MAJOR W. W. BLISS.—This officer, whose

name is now so favorably known over the Union, is a

native of New Hampshire, and he graduated at West

Point, in July, 1838, with considerable distinction.

In 1839, during the Indian troubles, he was ordered

to Fort Mitchell, Ala., but shortly afterwards he

discharged the duties of assistant professor of mathe-

matics, for which he was eminently qualified. Having

been appointed in 1839 assistant adjutant general he

was attached to the staff of General Taylor, then

stationed upon the Arkansas frontier. In that cap-

acity, he has since acquired the most laborious

and important services, and enjoying the unreserved

confidence of the General. His gallantry in all the

late battles in Mexico has especially signified his

name, and entitled him to the gratitude of his country.

But although he has been thus highly distin-

guished in action, Major Bliss is chiefly regarded in

the army on account of his literary attainments, being

one of the best writers of the day, and a finished

German, French, and Spanish scholar. Thus gifted

and in the prime of life, he is in all probability dis-

tinged for yet brighter honors. He who was but a

poor orphan boy when he entered the military ac-

ademy, and who is now, if we mistake not, without a

single relative in the world, may become one of the

most honored of our countrymen.

INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.—The citizens of Lawrenceburg

and vicinity are requested to meet at the Court House,

this evening, April 24, at 7 o'clock, to make some

preliminary arrangements for a Grand Reception Bar-

becue to be given to the Indiana Volunteers on their

return from the wars.

This is a matter of every Indian ought to feel

an interest in. The object of the meeting is to

form committees of correspondence and arrange-

ment so that a general invitation can be offered to the

boys on their arrival at New Orleans, and that a

grand feast may be prepared for them on their arrival

at home in honor of their noble deeds in their coun-

try's struggle on the field of carnage. Arrangements

will be made for the transportation of the Shelby boys

to their homes, and the place, who they even expect

all their friends to join in the general glorification.—

Lawrenceburg Register.

Good! What say our boys to a demonstration

of the kind? Start the matter, and let us all unite in

doing the handsome thing. And more: Will not the

City Guards be prepared to furnish an escort, to say

the least?

The Boston Courier is out again against the nom-

ination of Taylor, but he need not doubt the honesty of

our whigs out this way. They are as honest as he

is:

"We have said, and we repeat it, that those who

have nominated General Taylor, have not yet describ-

ed his qualifications as a statesman. So far as our

knowledge extends, they have not pretended that he

has any such qualifications. The truth is, they know

nothing of him but his military character and achieve-

ments. Not one of them has troubled his head with

what will be called upon him, who they even expect

called upon to approve the nomination, ever heard of

him till within a year. For aught that the great body

of the people know, he may be a greater military ty-

rant than General Jackson was; a greater political

knave than any who ever held the reins of govern-

ment; he may hold evil heresies subversive of

the dearest rights and best interests of the people."

Again, it says:

"How the elevation of a man whose principles are

entirely unknown, can contribute to the success of

'correct principles,' is a problem beyond our humble

power to solve. According to our present impres-

sions, we have some doubts of the perfect honesty of

those who advance so singular a proposition."

GEN. TAYLOR'S NOMINATION.—The New Orleans

Bulletin says:

"We are highly gratified at the general satisfaction

expressed at our nomination of the gallant soldier for

the high office of chief magistracy of this nation."

If the Bulletin has really heard a general

expression of satisfaction in the premises, our neighbor

may boast of having the longest ears of any living

thing on the face of the earth.—N. O. Picayune.

Col. Sam. Medary, editor of the Ohio Statesman

has been appointed Postmaster of Columbus, in place

of his brother, lately deceased. Excellent.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

From Washington.

Another offer of Peace to Mexico—Generals Scott

and Taylor ordered to the Capital, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20th, 1847.

Great activity prevailed all last week in the State

Department, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Trist,

the chief clerk, who has left here for New Orleans to

arrange some family matter in which he feels deeply

interested. Some ascribe his absence to a secret di-

plomatic mission connected with the present negotia-

tions for peace with Mexico. Another offer of peace

will undoubtedly be made, or is on the point of being

despatched, at this very moment, and the better opinion

seems to be that it will be accepted by Santa Anna,

notwithstanding the discourteous tone of his inquir-

ies. Meanwhile, I have reason to believe that in-

structions have been forwarded to General Scott and

Taylor to press forward on the capital with all possi-

ble despatch, so as to dispel the illusion about the

power of resistance which still holds the minds of so

many Mexicans captive. Mexico must be made to

feel the whole weight of the war, not only for the

purpose of obtaining immediate peace, but for the

purpose of securing peace on a long and lasting basis.

We are, by the obstinacy of the Mexicans, driven to

another fall campaign, then, it is to be hoped, that

heavy contributions will be levied on all the towns

captured from the enemy, and that the Mexicans will

be made to pay the expenses of the war, not at its

close, but as we go along.

The sympathy for Mexico on the part of neutral

nations is, it would seem, at its lowest ebb; and it is

quite certain that that distracted and unfortunate

country has lost even the good will of those who

might have a direct interest of protecting her. Eng-

land, since the affair of the Spanish marriages, would

sooner see Mexico entirely swallowed up by the United

States than give room even to the slightest con-

tingency of increasing, at some future day, the power

of France and Spain. The idea, given out by French

writers and politicians of the school of Mr. Guizot,

that France is destined to hold that position among

the Romanic races which Spain formerly occupied—

that she is to place herself at the head of Catholicism

in both hemispheres, and, by that means, resist the

future encroachments of the Anglo-Saxons, has not

failed to make a proper impression in England, which,

joined to her dependence on the market and our pro-

visions, has rendered Great Britain not only more

tractable and unbending, but disposed for a lasting,

and, as I verily believe, sincere friendship. Great

Britain has, no doubt, by this time given up all idea

of establishing herself on this continent as an Ameri-

can power, and had she foreseen our rapid seizure of

California, would hardly have disputed to us the few

acres in Oregon, which very high led to an interrup-

tion of our peaceable relations with her.

As to France, she will not, and cannot, at this mo-

ment, venture to meddle in American affairs. She

is isolated in Europe, and must guard against contin-

gencies.

Prussia is the only power of the Holy Alliance

which has recognized the independence of Mexico;

but she does so merely for commercial purposes, and

is neither disposed or capable to oppose the least

resistance to our annexing the whole country to our

Union, if we think proper to do so.

As to Russia, the power which, though apparently

opposed to us in the form of her government, has a

great material interest in our progress and posterity—

the declaration of her representative here in Wash-

ington, Count Schuvaloff, de Bodeville, was ordered

to strike "Russia," observed his Excellency

the other day, in a friendly interview with the dis-

tinguished Secretary of State, "Russia has nothing to

do with Mexico. Russia has never recognized her,

and cares nothing for her fate. Do with her what

you please, gentlemen, put her in your pocket, if it

gives you any pleasure, Russia will not object to it."

Austria is similarly situated, and though not using

the same frank and manly language as Russia, equally

free to pronounce her utter indifference to the fate of

Mexico. This puts an end to the European coalition

against the United States, attempted in 1842, and es-

tablishes our unlimited sway over this continent. Will

Mexico, under these circumstances, persist in being

disembarrassed by us, and seeing her population driven

back by the enterprising backwoodsmen of the Mis-

sissippi valley?

Should Mexico listen to the voice of reason, it is

not altogether improbable that Mr. Buchanan himself

may take a trip south to accelerate the conclusion of

peace. I believe there is every disposition on the

part of the President to confide the whole negotia-

tion to the hands of the Secretary of State.

THE CLAY MEN NOT DEAD!

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay was recently

held in New York, and it is thus noticed by the

Evening Post. Jo. L. White it seems is a little more

consistent than most of his quondam friends in this

State. We like his spunk, but say nothing of his

discretion.

THE CLAY DINNER.—A dinner was given yester-

day at the Apollo Saloon in this city, by the friends

of Henry Clay, in honor of that gentleman's seven-

tieth birthday. The dinner was given by the Ken-

tucky statesman in the various speeches which were

delivered on the occasion. Joseph L. White, late of

Indiana, a clever speaker, made the principal ad-

dress, which was interrupted with applause and ter-

minated in a storm of them. A considerable part of

his speech referred to the subject of the next trial for

the Presidency of the United States. We give one

or two passages:

"Who are we to have for our leader in 1848 but

him who led us in 1844! [Tremendous applause.] I

know that there are those in the whig party who

for the purpose of testifying their regard for the mil-

itary achievements of a distinguished general in the

fields of Mexico, have already placed him in nomina-

tion for the presidency in 1848, upon the ground of

expediency. Now I propose, as a whig, as a whig

for the purpose of regarding the country of my coun-

try, not only in its letter, but its spirit, and profess-

ing also to have some regard for consistency as a

whig—that I entertain the same views now which

were cherished in 1828, and again in 1832, when

that same whig party of ours, standing upon the high

ground of principle, and discarding all preferences for

men, looking far into the future, with an eye only to

the interests of that generation, and posterity, which

was to come after them, and to whom they de-

sired to transmit unimpaired that rich inheritance of

substantial glory which their revolutionary fathers

had bequeathed to them; warned their fellow-coun-

trymen against the elevation of a military chieftain

to the presidency of the United States."

Again:

"I protest against the policy of '32. I protest

against it now; and while there is no man in this

Union that would go farther and do more than the

humble individual that addresses you for the purpose

of testifying a proper regard and admiration for that

distinguished man who has shed such lustre on the

military character of his country in the tented field,

yet I am the last, so help me God! and whilst I

breathes I shall ever be the last, to invite a man from

the battle-field, to the chair of the presidency;

and to reward military achievements with the highest

civil office in the gift of a free people."

Virginia Election.

Extract of a letter from